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(54) PRODUCTION METHOD FOR HYDROPHILIC POLYVINYLIDENE FLUORIDE-BASED RESIN POROUS MEMBRANE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a hydrophilic polyvinylidene fluoride-based resin porous membrane which is little in degradation in water permeation performance due to stain. SOLUTION: This polyvinylidene fluoride-based resin porous membrane is treated with a base and is then treated with an aqueous solution containing hydrogen peroxide or ozone and is further treated with an aqueous solution containing at least one kind of salt selected from perchlorate, perbromate and periodate.

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(54) 【発明の名称】親水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜の製造方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】汚れによる透水性能の低下が少ない親水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜 を提供する。

【解決手段】ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜を、塩基で処理した後に過酸化水素又はオゾンを含有する水溶液で処理し、さらに過塩素酸塩、過臭素酸塩および過ヨウ素酸塩から選ばれた少なくとも1種類の塩を含有する水溶液で処理する。

【選択図】 なし

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜を、塩基で処理した後に過酸化水素又はオゾンを含有する水溶液で処理し、さらに過塩素酸塩、過臭素酸塩および過ヨウ素酸塩から選ばれた少なくとも1種類の塩を含有する水溶液で処理することを特徴とする親水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜の製造方法。

【 讃求項2】

塩基がアルカリ金属水酸化物、アルカリ土類金属水酸化物および3級アミン化合物から選ばれる少なくとも1種である、請求項1記載の親水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜の製造方法。

【請求項3】

請求項1または2に記載の製造方法で得られた親水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質 膜。

【請求項4】

原液流入口および透過液流出口を備えたケーシングと、そのケーシングに収容された、請求項1または2に記載の製造方法で得られた親水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜とを有する多孔質膜モジュール。

【請求項5】

請求項4に記載の多孔質膜モジュールと、この多孔質膜モジュールの上流側に設けられた 原液加圧手段またはこの多孔質膜モジュールの下流側に設けられた透過液吸引手段とを有 する液体分離装置。

【請求項6】

請求項5に記載の液体分離装置を用いて原水から透過水を得る造水方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、飲料水製造、浄水処理、排水処理などの水処理、食品工業分野に好適な多孔質膜に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

近年、多孔質膜は、飲料水製造、浄水処理、排水処理などの水処理分野、食品工業分野等 様々な方面で利用されている。飲料水製造、浄水処理、排水処理などの水処理分野におい ては、多孔質膜が従来の砂戸過、凝集沈設過程の代替として水中の不純物を除去するため に用いられるようになってきている。また、食品工業分野においては、発酵に用いた酵母 の分離除去や液体の濃縮を目的として、多孔質膜が用いられている。

[0003]

上述のように多様に用いられる多孔質膜は、浄水処理や排水処理などの水処理分野においては処理水量が大きいため、透水性能の向上が求められている。透水性能が優れていれば、膜面積を減らすことが可能となり、装置がコンパクトになるため設備費を節約でき、膜交換費や設置面積の点からも有利である。

[0004]

また、浄水処理では透過水の殺菌や膜のバイオファウリング防止の目的で、次亜塩紫酸ナトリウムなどの殺菌剤を膜モジュール部分に添加したり、酸、アルカリ、塩素、界面活性 剤などで膜そのものを洗浄するため、多孔質膜には耐薬品性能が求められる。

[0005]

さらに、水道水製造では、家畜の糞尿などに由来するクリプトスポリジウムなどの塩素に対して耐性のある病原性微生物が浄水場で処理しきれず、処理水に混入する事故が1990年代から顕在化していることから、このような事故を防ぐため、分離膜には、原水が処理水に混入しないよう十分な分離特性と高い物理的強度が要求されている。

[0006]

このように、多孔質膜には、優れた分離特性、化学的強度(耐薬品性)、物理的強度および透過性能が求められる。

[0007]

そこで、これらの要求性能を満足するために、ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂を用いた多孔 質膜が使用されるようになってきた。しかしながら、ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂は疎水 性樹脂であるため、水中のフミン質などの疎水性物質が付着しやすく、多孔質膜が汚れて 細孔が目詰まりして透水性能が低下したり、薬品による洗浄でも汚れ成分が除去されにく いという問題があった。

[0008]

そこで、ボリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂の主鎖に親水性官能基を導入して多孔質膜を親水性 にすることが試みられた。親水性官能基としては、水酸基、カルボキシル基が挙げられ種 々の方法が検討された。

[0009]

特許文献1には、塩基存在下で末端に水酸基を有するポリオキシアルキレンを作用させる 方法が記載され、特許文献2には酸化剤を含む強アルカリ溶液中で化学処理する方法が記載され、特許文献3には中性ヒドロキシル基を含むモノマーをグラフトさせる方法が記載 されている。また、特許文献4にはアルカリ処理後オゾンを含有する水で酸化処理する方 法が記載されている。

[0010]

しかしながら、これらの親水化方法で得られた多孔質膜は、フミン質など水中の有機物による汚れが多少低減されてはいるものの透水性能の低下は大きく、親水化が不十分と推定される。

[0011]

【特許文献1】特開昭53-80378号公報

[0012]

【特許文献2】特開昭63-172745号公報

[0013]

【特許文献3】特開昭62-258711号公報

[0014]

【特許文献4】特開平5-317663号公報

[0015]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明は、従来の技術の上述した問題点を解決し、汚れによる透水性能の低下が少ない親 水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜を提供することを目的とするものである。

[0016]

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記課題を解決するための本発明は、ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜を、塩基で処理した後に過酸化水素又はオゾンを含有する水溶液で処理し、さらに過塩素酸塩、過臭素酸塩および過ヨウ素酸塩から選ばれた少なくとも1種類の塩を含有する水溶液で処理する親水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜の製造方法を特徴とするものである。このとき、塩基がアルカリ金属水酸化物、アルカリ土類金属水酸化物および3級アミン化合物から選ばれる少なくとも1種であることが好ましい。

[0017]

そして、上記いずれかの製造方法で得られた親水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜も好ましい。また、原液流入口および透過液流出口を備えたケーシングと、そのケーシングに収容された、上記いずれかの製造方法で得られた親水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜とを有する多孔質膜モジュールも好ましい。さらに、この多孔質膜モジュールと、この多孔質膜モジュールの上流側に設けられた原液加圧手段またはこの多孔質膜モジュールの下流側に設けられた透過液吸引手段とを有する液体分離装置も好ましく、その液体分離装置を用いて原水から透過水を得る造水方法も好ましい態様である。

[0018]

【発明の実施の形態】

本発明の親水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜の製造方法においては、ポリフッ化 ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜を、塩基で処理した後に過酸化水素又はオゾンを含有する水溶 液で処理し、さらに過塩素酸塩、過臭素酸塩および過ヨウ素酸塩から選ばれた少なくとも 1種類の塩を含有する水溶液で処理する。

[0019]

本発明において、多孔質膜はポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂を含むが、ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂とは、フッ化ビニリデンホモポリマーおよび/またはフッ化ビニリデン共重合体を含有する樹脂のことである。複数種類のフッ化ビニリデン共重合体を含有していても構わない。フッ化ビニリデン共重合体としては、フッ化ビニル、四フッ化エチレン、六フッ化プロピレンおよび三フッ化塩化エチレンからなる群から選ばれた少なくとも1種とフッ化ビニリデンとの共重合体が挙げられる。

[0020]

またポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂の重量平均分子量は、要求される中空糸膜の強度と透水性能によって適宜選択すれば良いが、多孔質膜への加工性を考慮すると、5万~100万、さらには10万~45万の範囲内であることが好ましい。重量平均分子量がこの範囲よりも大きくなると、樹脂溶液の粘度が高くなりすぎ、またこの範囲よりも小さくなると、樹脂溶液の粘度が低くなりすぎ、いずれも多孔質膜を成形することが困難になる。

[0021]

本発明の多孔質膜の形状は、中空糸膜でも平膜でも良く、その用途によって選択される。【0022】

中空糸膜の場合、内径が 150μ m~8mm、さらには 100μ m~10mm、外径が 200μ m~12mm、さらには 120μ m~15mm、膜厚が 50μ m~1mm、さらには 20μ m~3mmの範囲になるように設計することが好ましい。また、中空糸膜の内外表面の細孔径は、用途によって自由に選択できるが、 0.005μ m(5nm)~ 10μ m、さらには 0.008μ m(8nm)~ 8μ mの範囲になるように設計することが好ましい。中空糸膜の内部構造は任意であり、いわゆるマクロボイドが存在していても、膜厚方向に同じような大きさの孔を有する均質構造であっても良い。さらに、ボリエステル、ナイロンなどの有機繊維、ガラス繊維、金属繊維などを筒状に編んだものを支持材としてその上にボリマーをコーティングしたものや、その支持材の一部にポリマーを含浸させたものでも良い。

[0023]

一方、平膜の場合は、厚みが 10μ m~1mm、さらには 30μ m~ 500μ mの範囲内であることが好ましい。平膜の場合も、織物、編み物、不織布などの面状の支持材にポリマーをコーティング又は一部含浸させてもよく、その場合、この面状支持材を含む厚みが上述の範囲内にあることが好ましい。また、表面の細孔径は、用途によって自由に選択できるが、 0.005μ m(5nm)~ 10μ m、さらには 0.008μ m(8nm)~ 8μ mの範囲にあることが好ましい。平膜の内部構造は任意であり、いわゆるマクロボイドが存在していても、膜厚方向に同じような大きさの孔のあいた均質構造であっても良い。【0024】

上述の本発明の多孔質膜は、例えば、次の三つの方法のいずれかで製造する。 【0025】

▲1▼ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂を良溶媒に溶解したポリマー溶液を、ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂の融点よりかなり低い温度で口金から押出したりガラス板上にキャストしたりして成形した後、ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂の非溶媒を含む液体に接触させて非溶媒誘起相分離により非対称多孔構造を形成させる湿式溶液法。

[0026]

▲2▼ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂に無機微粒子と有機液状体を溶融混練し、ポリフッ化 ビニリデン系樹脂の融点以上の温度で口金から押し出したりプレス機でプレスしたりして 成形した後、冷却固化し、その後有機液状体と無機微粒子を抽出することにより多孔構造を形成する溶融抽出法。

[0027]

▲3▼ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂を室温では溶解しにくい溶媒に高温溶解してポリフッ 化ビニリデン系樹脂溶液を製造し、そのポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂溶液を口金から吐出 した後、冷却して相分離及び固化せしめる熱誘起相分離法。

[0028]

本発明では、たとえば上述のようにして得られたポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜を
▲1▼塩基で処理し、▲2▼次いで、過酸化水素又はオゾンを含有する水溶液で処理し、
▲3▼さらに、過塩素酸塩、過臭素酸塩および過ヨウ素酸塩からなる群から選ばれた少な
くとも1種類の塩を含有する水溶液で処理する。
【0029】

▲1▼の塩基処理によって、ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂からフッ化水素が脱離し、▲2▼の過酸化水素又はオゾンを含有する水溶液による処理で、水酸基及び/又はカルボキシル基が導入され、さらに▲3▼の過塩素酸塩などを含有する水溶液による処理でカルボキシル基の含有量が増え親水性が高まる。

[0030]

塩基処理に用いることができる塩基としては、水酸化リチウム、水酸化ナトリウム、水酸化カリウムなどのアルカリ金属水酸化物、水酸化マグネシウム、水酸化カルシウムなどのアルカリ土類金属水酸化物、アルカリ金属又はアルカリ土類金属アルコキシド類、トリメチルアミン、トリエチルアミン、1、4ージアザビシクロ[2.2.2]オクタン、1、7ージアザビシクロ[5.4.0]7ーウンデセン、1、8ージアザビシクロ[4.3.0]5ーノネンなどの3級アミン、テトラブチルアンモニウムヒドロキシドなどの4級アンモニウム水酸化物を挙げることができる。

[0031]

これらの塩基は、水、アルコールの単独又は混合液に溶解し、その溶液に多孔質膜を浸漬するか、又は溶液を多孔質膜に通水することで処理を行う。溶液を多孔質膜に通水する場合は、多孔質膜をモジュールにした後に行うとより効果的である。アルコールとしては、メタノール、エタノール、1ープロパノール、2ープロパノール、1ープタノール、2ーブタノールなどを挙げることができる。水とアルコールとの混合液にする場合、アルコールと水の比率は塩基の溶解性に依存する。塩基の添加量は塩基の種類によって異なるが、低すぎると十分に多孔質膜を反応させることができず、高すぎると多孔質膜の物理的強度を損ねるため、水酸化物の場合は通常0.001~5規定、好ましくは0.005~1規定の範囲内で選択され、3級アミン化合物の場合は通常0.01~10%、好ましくは0.05~5%の範囲内で選択される。

[0032]

塩基処理に際して、溶液の温度は、低すぎると十分に多孔質膜を反応することができず、 高すぎると多孔質膜の物理的強度を損ねるため、通常10℃~80℃、好ましくは20℃ ~60℃の範囲内で選択される。

[0033]

次に、▲2▼の過酸化水素又はオゾンを含有する水溶液に関し、過酸化水素の濃度は、低すぎると十分に多孔質膜と反応することができず、高すぎると危険であるため、通常 0.1~10%、好ましくは0.3~5%の範囲内で選択される。溶液の温度は、低すぎると十分に多孔質膜を反応することができず、高すぎると危険であるため、通常 10~50℃、好ましくは20~40℃の範囲内で選択される。そして、処理は過酸化水素水溶液に多孔質膜を浸漬するか、又は溶液を多孔質膜に通水することで行う。溶液を多孔質膜に通水する場合は、多孔質膜をモジュールにした後に行うとより効果的である。【0034】

一方、オゾンを含有する水溶液による処理についてであるが、処理は、オゾンを含む水に 多孔質膜を浸漬又はオゾンを含む水を多孔質膜に通水しながら行う。処理効率の点からは 後者の方が好ましい。また、多孔質膜にオゾンを含む水を通水する場合、多孔質膜をモジュールにして行うと更に効率的である。オゾン処理の際の水中オゾン濃度は、低すぎると多孔質膜の表面に親水性を付与するまで時間がかかりすぎ実用的でなく、高すぎると通常のオゾン発生器では対応できず装置が特殊化するため、通常 $0.1\sim30$ ppm、好ましくは $0.5\sim20$ ppmの範囲内で選択される。また、オゾン処理の際には超音波を併用するとさらに効果的である。溶液の温度は高すぎるとオゾンの溶解度が小さくなり、低すぎると反応速度が低下するので、通常 $1\sim50$ ℃、好ましくは $10\sim40$ ℃の間で選択される。

[0035]

そして、▲3▼の過塩素酸塩、過臭素酸塩および過ヨウ素酸塩からなる群から選ばれた少なくとも1種類の塩を含有する水溶液での処理についてであるが、塩を含有する水溶液とは、塩を水に溶解しイオンに解離した状態を示す。過塩素酸塩としては、過塩素酸リチウム、過塩素酸ナトリウム、過塩素酸カリウム、過塩素酸アンモニウムなどを挙げることができる。過臭素酸塩としては、過臭素酸リチウム、過臭素酸ドトリウム、過臭素酸カリウム、過臭素酸アンモニウムなどを挙げることができる。過ヨウ素酸塩としては、過ヨウ素酸リチウム、過ヨウ素酸ナトリウム、過ヨウ素酸リチウム、過ヨウ素酸アンモニウムなどを挙げることができる。

[0036]

それら塩の濃度は、低すぎると十分に多孔質膜を反応することができず、高すぎると危険であるため、通常 0.1~10%、好ましくは0.3~5%の範囲内で選択される。溶液の温度は、低すぎると十分に多孔質膜を反応することができず、高すぎると危険であるため、通常 10℃から50℃、好ましくは20℃から40℃の範囲で選択される。処理は該塩を含有する水溶液に多孔質膜を浸漬するか、又は溶液を多孔質膜に通水することで行う。溶液を多孔質膜に通水する場合は、多孔質膜をモジュールにして行うとより効果的である。

[0037]

このような▲1▼〜▲3▼の工程を経て得られる本発明の多孔質膜は、例えば市販のフミン酸水溶液を連続してろ過しても、時間の経過に伴う透水性能の低下が小さい。さらには、透水性能低下した後にろ過方向と逆方向に透過水を供給する、いわゆる逆洗によって透水性能を回復することができる。

[0038]

なお、汚れ難さは、次のように評価する。すなわち、中空糸膜形状のものでは、中空糸膜4本からなる長さ200mmのミニチュアモジュールを作製し、温度25℃、ろ過差圧16kPaの条件下に、純水の透水性能を測定する。次に、20ppmのフミン酸水溶液を外圧全ろ過で所定時間行い、その単位時間あたりの透過水量を測定して、単位膜面積(m²)の透水性を圧力(50kPa)換算することで求める。さらに150kPaの逆洗圧力で透過水を1分間供給し、その直後の純水透水性能を測定する。一方、平膜形状のものでは、直径50mmの円形に切り出し、円筒型のろ過ホルダーにセットし、その他は中空糸膜と同様の操作をすることで求める。

[0039]

上述の本発明の多孔質膜は、原液流入口や透過液流出口などを備えたケーシングに収容され多孔質膜モジュールとして使用される。多孔質膜モジュールは、多孔質膜が中空糸膜である場合には、中空糸膜を複数本束ねて円筒状の容器に納め、両端または片端をポリウレタンやエポキシ樹脂等で固定し、透過液を回収できるようにしたり、平板状に中空糸膜の両端を固定して透過液を回収できるようにする。多孔質膜が平膜である場合には、平膜を集液管の周りに封筒状に折り畳みながらスパイラル状に巻き取り、円筒状の容器に納め、透過液をできるようにしたり、集液板の両面に平膜の配置して周囲を水密に固定し、透過液を回収できるようにする。

[0040]

そして、多孔質膜モジュールは、少なくとも原液側に加圧手段もしくは透過液側に吸引手

段を設け、造水を行う液体分離装置として用いられる。加圧手段としてはポンプを用いてもよいし、また水位差による圧力を利用してもよい。また、吸引手段としては、ポンプやサイフォンを利用すればよい。

[0041]

この液体分離装置は、水処理分野であれば浄水処理、上水処理、排水処理、工業用水製造などで利用でき、河川水、湖沼水、地下水、海水、下水、排水などを被処理水とする。 【0042】

【実施例】

実施例、比較例における多孔質膜の透水性能は、次のように測定した。 【0043】

多孔質膜が中空糸膜の場合には、中空糸膜4本からなる長さ200mmのミニチュアモジュールを作製し、温度25℃、ろ過差圧16kPaの条件下に、純水の透水量を測定し圧力(50kPa)換算する(Q0、単位=m³/m²·h)。次に、20ppmのフミン酸(試薬、和光純薬工業株式会社製)水溶液をろ過差圧16kPa、温度25℃の条件下に、外圧全ろ過で2m³/m²になるようにろ過する。さらに150kPaの逆洗圧力で透過水を1分間供給し、その直後の純水透水量を測定する(Q1)。親水化の指標としてA=Q1/Q0を用いる。

[0044]

多孔質膜が平膜の場合には、直径50mmの円形に切り出し、円筒型のろ過ホルダーにセットし、その他は中空糸膜と同様の操作をする。

<実施例1>

重量平均分子量41.7万のフッ化ビニリデンホモポリマーを、20重量%となるように N, N - ジメチルホルムアミドに80℃の温度で溶解した。この樹脂溶液を、中空部形成 液体としてN, N - ジメチルホルムアミド/水=80/20 (重量%) からなる混合溶媒 を随伴させながら60℃の口金からに吐出し、約5 c m の乾式部を通過させた後、N, N - ジメチルホルムアミド/水20/80 (重量%) からなる温度30℃の凝固浴に導入して固化した。得られた中空糸膜は、外径0.8 m m、内径0.5 m m であった。50 k P a、25℃における純水透水量は0.055 m 3 / m 2 · h であった。

[0045]

得られた中空糸膜を30℃の0.01規定水酸化ナトリウム水溶液に2時間浸漬し、水洗後3重量%過酸化水素水に30℃で24時間浸漬した。水洗後、さらに、1重量%過塩素酸リチウム水溶液に4時間浸漬した。得られた中空糸膜の50kPa、25℃における純水透水量は0.070m³/m²・hであった(Q0)。

[0046]

フミン酸水溶液を温度25℃、ろ過差E16kPaの条件下に、2m³/m² になるようにろ過し、逆洗した。純水透水量は0.065m³/m² · hであった(Q1)。なお、評価結果を表1にまとめた。

[0047]

【表1】

	T		
実施例	Q0 (m³/m²·h)	Q1 (m3/m2·h)	A = Q 1 / Q 0
実施例1	0.070	0.065	0.93
実施例2	0.074	0.071	0.96
実施例3	1.62	1. 55	0.96
実施例 4	1.71	1.61	0.94
実施例 5	7.55	7.22	0.96
実施例 6	7.88	7.35	0.93
比較例1	0.061	0.030	0.49
比較例2	0.062	0.033	0.53
比較例3	1.55	0.82	0.53
比較例4	1.62	0.88	0.54
比較例5	7.33	3. 45	0.47
比較例6	7.50	3. 52	0.47

[0048]

<実施例2>

中空糸膜を、3重量%過酸化水素水に30℃で24時間浸漬するのに代えて、オゾン10 ppmを含む25℃の水中で100時間浸漬処理した以外は実施例1と同様にした。過塩素酸リチウム水溶液による処理の後の中空糸膜の50kPa、25℃における純水透水量は0.074 $^{\rm m}$ 2 · hであった(Q0)。また、フミン酸水溶液ろ過、逆洗後の純水透水量は0.071 $^{\rm m}$ 3/ $^{\rm m}$ 2 · hであった(Q1)。評価結果を表1にまとめた。 <比較例1>

過塩素酸リチウム水溶液処理をしなかった以外は実施例1と同様にした。過酸化水素水による処理の後、水洗して測定した中空糸膜の純水透水量は $0.061 \, \mathrm{m}^3 / \mathrm{m}^2 \cdot \mathrm{h}$ であった(Q0)。フミン酸水溶液ろ過、逆洗後の純水透水量は $0.030 \, \mathrm{m}^3 / \mathrm{m}^2 \cdot \mathrm{h}$ であった(Q1)。評価結果を表1にまとめた。

<比較例2>

過塩素酸リチウム水溶液処理をしなかった以外は実施例2と同様にした。オゾン10ppmを含む水中での処理の後、水洗して測定した中空糸膜の純水透水量は $0.062m^3/m^2$ · hであった(Q0)。フミン酸水溶液ろ過、逆洗後の純水透水量は $0.033m^3/m^2$ · hであった(Q1)。評価結果を表1にまとめた。

<実施例3>

[0049]

[0050]

フミン酸水溶液ろ過、逆洗後の純水透水量は $1.55m^3/m^2 \cdot h$ であった(Q1)。 評価結果を表1にまとめた。

<実施例4>

中空糸膜を、3重量%過酸化水素水に30℃で24時間浸漬するのに代えて、オゾン10 ppmを含む25℃の水中で100時間浸漬処理した以外は実施例3と同様にした。過塩素酸リチウム水溶液による処理の後の中空糸膜の50kPa、25℃における純水透水量は1.71 m^3/m^2 ·hであった(Q0)。フミン酸水溶液ろ過、逆洗後の純水透水量は1.61 m^3/m^2 ·hであった(Q1)。評価結果を表1にまとめた。

<比較例3>

過塩素酸リチウム水溶液処理をしなかった以外は実施例3と同様にした。過酸化水素水による処理の後、水洗して測定した中空糸膜の純水透水量は $1.55\,\mathrm{m}^3/\mathrm{m}^2\cdot\mathrm{h}$ であった(Q0)。フミン酸水溶液ろ過、逆洗後の純水透水量は $0.82\,\mathrm{m}^3/\mathrm{m}^2\cdot\mathrm{h}$ であった(Q1)。評価結果を表1にまとめた。

<比較例4>

過塩素酸リチウム水溶液処理をしなかった以外は実施例4と同様にした。オゾン10pp mを含む水中での処理の後、水洗して測定した中空糸膜の純水透水量は $1.62m^3/m^2$ h であった(Q0)。フミン酸水溶液ろ過、逆洗後の純水透水量は $0.88m^3/m^2$ h であった(Q1)。評価結果を表1にまとめた。<実施例5>

重量平均分子量41.7万のフッ化ビニリデンホモポリマー13.0重量%、重量平均分子量が約20,000のポリエチレングリコール(PEG)5.5重量%と、溶媒としてN、Nージメチルアセトアミド(DMAc)81.5重量%とをそれぞれ用い、これらを90℃の温度下で十分に撹拌し、原液を得た。次に、上記原液を25℃に冷却した後、密度が0.48g/cm³、厚みが220 μ mのポリエステル繊維製不織布に塗布し、塗布後、直ちに25℃の純水中に5分間浸漬し、さらに80℃の熱水に3回浸漬してDMAcおよびPEGを洗い出し、得られた平膜の不織布を含んだ全体の厚みは、315 μ mであった。50kPa、25℃における純水透水量は6.71m³/m²·hであった。【0051】

得られた平膜を30℃の0.01規定水酸化ナトリウム水溶液に2時間浸漬し、水洗後3重量%過酸化水素水に30℃で24時間浸漬した。水洗後、さらに、1重量%過塩素酸リチウム水溶液に4時間浸漬した。得られた平膜の50kPa、25℃における純水透水量は7.55m³/m²·hであった(Q0)。

[0052]

フミン酸水溶液ろ過、逆洗後の純水透水量は $7.22 m^3 / m^2 \cdot h$ であった(Q1)。評価結果を表1にまとめた。

<実施例6>

平膜を、3重量%過酸化水素水に30℃で24時間浸漬するのに代えて、オゾン10ppmを含む25℃の水中で100時間浸漬処理した以外は実施例5と同様にした。過塩素酸リチウム水溶液による処理の後の平膜の50kPa、25℃における純水透水量は7.88m³/m²·hであった(Q0)。フミン酸水溶液ろ過、逆洗後の純水透水量は7.35m³/m²·hであった(Q1)。評価結果を表1にまとめた。

<比較例5>

過塩素酸リチウム水溶液処理をしなかった以外は実施例5と同様にした。過酸化水素水による処理の後、水洗して測定した平膜の純水透水量は7.33 m^3/m^2 ·hであった(Q0)。フミン酸水溶液ろ過、逆洗後の純水透水量は3.45 m^3/m^2 ·hであった(Q1)。評価結果を表1にまとめた。

<比較例6>

過塩素酸リチウム水溶液処理をしなかった以外は実施例6と同様にした。オゾン10ppmを含む水中での処理の後、水洗して測定した平膜の純水透水量は $7.50m^3/m^2$ hであった(Q0)。

[0053]

フミン酸水溶液ろ過、逆洗後の純水透水量は3.52 $m^3/m^2 \cdot h$ であった(Q1)。評価結果を表1にまとめた。

[0054]

【発明の効果】

本発明によれば、フミン酸などの有機物の汚れによる透水量低下の小さい親水性ポリフッ化ビニリデン系樹脂多孔質膜を提供することができる。これによって、多孔質膜の洗浄間隔が長くなり、ろ過寿命も長くなるため、造水コストの低減が可能になる。

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Notes:

1. Untranslatable words are replaced with asterisks (****).

2. Texts in the figures are not translated and shown as it is.

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CLAIM + DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

It processes in the aqueous solution which contains hydrogen peroxide or ozone after processing a polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane by a base. The manufacture method of the hydrophilic polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane characterized by processing in the aqueous solution containing at least one kind of salt furthermore chosen from a perchlorate, a perbromic acid salt, and periodate.

The manufacture method of a hydrophilic polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane according to claim 1 that a base is at least one sort chosen from alkali metal hydroxide, an alkaline earth metal hydroxide, and a tertiary amine compound.

The hydrophilic polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane obtained by the manufacture method according to claim 1 or 2. [Claim 4]

The porous membrane module which was accommodated in the casing equipped with the undiluted solution inflow mouth and the permeate liquid tap hole, and its casing and which has the hydrophilic polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane obtained by the manufacture method according to claim 1 or 2. [Claim 5]

Liquid separation equipment which has the permeate liquid suction means prepared in the downstream of a porous membrane module according to claim 4, and the undiluted solution force means prepared in the upstream of this porous membrane module or this porous membrane module.

[Claim 6]

The fresh-water-generation method of obtaining permeated water from raw water using liquid separation equipment according to claim 5.

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [1000]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the suitable porous membrane for water treatment, such as potable water manufacture, water purification treatment, and waste water treatment, and the food-stuff-industry field. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

The porous membrane is used in recent years in various directions, such as the water treatment fields, such as potable water manufacture, water purification treatment, and waste water treatment, and the food-stuff-industry field. In the water treatment fields, such as potable water manufacture, water purification treatment, and waste water treatment, in order that a porous membrane may remove an underwater impurity as substitution of the conventional sand filtration and coagulation sedimentation process, it is used increasingly. Moreover, in the food-stuff-industry field, the porous membrane is used for the purpose of separation removal of the yeast used for fermentation, or concentration of a liquid.

[0003]

Since the porous membrane used variously as mentioned above has the large amount of treated water in the water treatment fields, such as water purification treatment and waste water treatment, improvement in water penetration performance is called for. If the water penetration performance is excellent, since it becomes possible to reduce a membrane area and equipment becomes compact, the cost of equipment can be cut down, and it is advantageous also from a point of film exchange expense or installation area.

Moreover, in water purification treatment, for sterilization of permeated water, or the purpose of bio-fouling prevention of a film, in order to add germicides, such as sodium hypochlorite, into a membrane module portion or for an acid, an alkali, chlorine, a surface active agent, etc. to wash the film itself, a porous membrane is asked for medicine-proof performance. [0005]

Furthermore, receive chlorine, such as Cryptosporidium originating in the feces and urine of livestock etc., in tap water manufacture. A tolerant pathogenic microorganism cannot process in a water purification plant, and since the accident mixed in treated water is actualizing from the 1990s, in order to prevent such an accident, sufficient separation characteristics and high physical hardness are demanded of the demarcation membrane as raw water not mixing in treated water. [0006]

Thus, a porous membrane is asked for separation characteristics, chemical hardness (chemical resistance), the outstanding physical hardness, and outstanding penetration

[0007]

Then, in order to satisfy such demand performances, the porous membrane which used polyvinylidene fluoride system resin has come to be used. However, since polyvinylidene fluoride system resin was hydrophobic resin, hydrophobic substances, such as underwater humus, adhered easily, the porous membrane became dirty, the pore carried out the jam up ball, and there was a problem that water penetration performance falls, or washing by medicine also became dirty and a component was hard to be removed.

[0008]

Then, to introduce a hydrophilic functional group into the principal chain of polyvinylidene fluoride system resin, and to make a porous membrane into hydrophilicity was tried. As a hydrophilic functional group, the hydroxyl group and the carboxyl group were mentioned and various methods were examined. [0009]

In the patent documents 1, it is a hydroxyl group to an end under base existence. The method on which the polyoxyalkylene which it has is made to act is indicated, the method of carrying out a chemical treatment to the patent documents 2 in the strong alkali solution containing an oxidizing agent is indicated, and the method of carrying out the graft of the monomer containing neutral hydroxyl to the patent documents 3 is indicated. Moreover, the method of carrying out oxidation treatment to the patent documents 4 with the water containing ozone after alkali treatment is indicated. [0010]

However, although the soil according [the porous membrane obtained by these hydrophilization methods] to underwater organic substances, such as humus, is reduced somewhat, it is presumed that the fall of water penetration performance is large and its hydrophilization is inadequate. [1100]

[Patent documents 1] JP,S53-80378,A

[0012]

[Patent documents 2] JP,S63-172745,A

[0013]

[Patent documents 3] JP,S62-258711,A

[Patent documents 4] JP,H5-317663,A

[0015]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

This invention solves the problem which the Prior art mentioned above, and aims at the fall of the water penetration performance by a soil offering few hydrophilic polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membranes. [0016]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

This invention for solving the above-mentioned technical problem [a polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane] It is characterized by the manufacture method of the hydrophilic polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane which processes in the aqueous solution containing hydrogen peroxide or ozone after processing by a base, and is processed in the aqueous solution containing at least one kind of salt further chosen from a perchlorate, a perbromic acid salt, and periodate. At this time, it is desirable that a base is at least one sort chosen from alkali metal hydroxide, an alkaline earth metal hydroxide, and a tertiary amine compound. [0017]

And the hydrophilic polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane obtained by the manufacture method of one of the above is also desirable. Moreover, the porous membrane module which was accommodated in the casing equipped with the undiluted solution inflow mouth and the permeate liquid tap hole and its casing and which has the

hydrophilic polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane obtained by the manufacture method of one of the above is also desirable. Furthermore, the liquid separation equipment which has the permeate liquid suction means prepared in the downstream of this porous membrane module, and the undiluted solution force means prepared in the upstream of this porous membrane module or this porous membrane module is also desirable. The fresh-water-generation method of obtaining permeated water from raw water using the liquid separation equipment is also a desirable mode.

[Embodiment of the Invention]

In the manufacture method of the hydrophilic polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane of this invention After processing a polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane by a base, it processes in the aqueous solution containing hydrogen peroxide or ozone, and it processes in the aqueous solution containing at least one kind of salt further chosen from a perchlorate, a perbromic acid salt, and periodate.

In this invention, although a porous membrane contains polyvinylidene fluoride system resin, polyvinylidene fluoride system resin is resin containing a vinylidene fluoride homopolymer and/or a vinylidene fluoride copolymer. You may contain two or more kinds of vinylidene fluoride copolymers. The copolymer of the at least one sort and vinylidene fluoride which were chosen from the group which consists of fluoridation vinyl, tetrafluoroethylene, 6 fluoridation propylene, and 3 fluoride-salt-ized ethylene as a vinylidene fluoride copolymer is mentioned. [0020]

Moreover, although what is necessary is just to choose it suitably with the hardness and water penetration performance of a hollow fiber which are demanded, when the workability to a porous membrane is taken into consideration, it is desirable [the weight average molecular weight of polyvinylidene fluoride system resin] that it is within the limits of 50,000-1 million, and also 100,000-450,000. If the viscosity of a resin solution will become high too much if a weight average molecular weight becomes larger than this range, and it becomes smaller than this range, the viscosity of a resin solution will become low too much, and it will become difficult for all to fabricate a porous [0021]

A hollow fiber or a flat film is sufficient as the form of the porous membrane of this invention, and it is chosen by the use. [0022]

In the case of a hollow fiber, it is desirable that an inside diameter designs so that 200 micrometers - 12mm, 120 more micrometers - 15mm, and thickness may become the range of 50 micrometers - 1mm, and 20 more micrometers - 3mm in 150 micrometers -8mm, 100 more micrometers - 10mm, and an outside diameter. Moreover, although the pole diameter on the surface of inside and outside of a hollow fiber can be freely chosen by a use, it is desirable to design to become the range of 0.005 micrometer (5nm) - 10 micrometers, and 0.008 more micrometer (8nm) - 8 micrometers. The internal structure of a hollow fiber may be the homogeneous structure of having the hole of the same size as a thickness direction, even if it is arbitrary and what is called a macro void exists. Furthermore, polymer could be infiltrated into what coated polymer on it by using as a

support material what knit organic fiber, such as polyester and nylon, glass fiber, a metal fiber, etc. to tubed, and a part of its support material.

On the other hand, in the case of a flat film, it is desirable that thickness is within the limits of 10 micrometers - 1mm, and 30 more micrometers - 500 micrometers. It is desirable that the case of a flat film also has in polymer coating or the thickness which may be infiltrated in part and contains this field-like support material in that case within the limits of above-mentioned in the support material of the shape of a field, such as textiles, knitting, and a nonwoven fabric. Moreover, although a surface pole diameter can be freely chosen by a use, it is desirable that it is in the range of 0.005 micrometer (5nm) - 10 micrometers, and 0.008 more micrometer (8nm) - 8 micrometers. The internal structure of a flat film may be the homogeneous structure in which the hole of the same size as a thickness direction opened, even if it is arbitrary and what is called a macro void exists.

[0024]

The porous membrane of above-mentioned this invention is manufactured with either of the following three methods, for example.

[0025]

[the polymer solution which dissolved I polyvinylidene-fluoride system resin in the good solvent] The wet solution technique in which make the liquid containing the non solvent of polyvinylidene fluoride system resin contact, and unsymmetrical porous structure is made to form according to non solvent induction phase separation after extruding from a nozzle, or carrying out the cast on a glass plate and fabricating at a temperature quite lower than the fusing point of polyvinylidene fluoride system resin. [0026]

Fusion kneading of inorganic particles and the organic liquefied object is carried out at 2 polyvinylidene-fluoride system resin. The fusion extraction method which forms porous structure by carrying out cooling solidification after extruding from a nozzle, or pressing with a pressing machine and fabricating at the temperature beyond the fusing point of polyvinylidene fluoride system resin, and extracting an organic liquefied object and inorganic particles after that.

It cools, after carrying out the high temperature dissolution at the solvent which cannot dissolve 3 polyvinylidene-fluoride system resin easily at a room temperature, manufacturing a polyvinylidene fluoride system resin solution and breathing out the polyvinylidene fluoride system resin solution from a nozzle, and they are phase separation and the heat-induced phase separation method made to solidify. [0028]

Process the polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane obtained as mentioned above in this invention, for example by one base, and it ranks second two. It processes in the aqueous solution containing hydrogen peroxide or ozone, and processes in the aqueous solution containing at least one kind of salt chosen from the group which becomes 3 pans from a perchlorate, a perbromic acid salt, and periodate.

[treatment by the aqueous solution which hydrogen fluoride is desorbed from polyvinylidene fluoride system resin, and contains the hydrogen peroxide or ozone of 2

by base treatment of I] A hydroxyl group and/or a carboxyl group are introduced, the content of a carboxyl group increases by treatment by the aqueous solution containing the perchlorate of further 3 etc., and hydrophilicity increases. [0030]

As a base which can be used for base treatment Alkali metal hydroxide, such as lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, and potassium hydroxide, Alkaline earth metal hydroxides, such as magnesium hydroxide and a calcium hydroxide, An alkali metal or alkaline earth metal alkoxide, trimethylamine, Triethylamine, 1, 4-diazabicyclo [2.2.2] octane, The 4th class ammonium hydroxides, such as tertiary amine, such as 1, 7-diazabicyclo [5.4.0] 7undecene, 1, and 8-diazabicyclo [4.3.0] 5-nonene, and tetrabutylammonium hydroxide, can be mentioned.

[0031]

These bases process by independent or the thing of water and an alcohol for which it dissolves in mixed liquor, and a porous membrane is immersed in the solution, or it lets a solution flow to a porous membrane. When letting a solution flow to a porous membrane, it is more effective, if it carries out after using a porous membrane as a module. As an alcohol, methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, 1-butanol, 2-butanol, etc. can be mentioned. When making it the mixed liquor of water and an alcohol, it depends for the ratio of an alcohol and water on the solubility of a base. Although the amount of addition of a base changes with kinds of base Since the physical hardness of a porous membrane will be spoiled if too high [if too low, a porous membrane cannot be made to fully react, but], In the case of a hydroxide, it is usually preferably chosen within the limits of 0.005 to 1 regulation 0.001 to 5 ****, and, in the case of a tertiary amine compound, is usually preferably chosen by 0.05 to 5% of within the limits 0.01 to 10%. **[0032]**

On the occasion of base treatment, if the temperature of a solution is too low, a porous membrane cannot fully be reacted, but since the physical hardness of a porous membrane will be spoiled if too high, 10 degrees C - 80 degrees C are usually preferably chosen within the limits of 20 degrees C - 60 degrees C. [0033]

Next, about the aqueous solution containing the hydrogen peroxide or ozone of 2, if the concentration of hydrogen peroxide is too low, it cannot fully react with a porous membrane, but if too high, since it is dangerous, it will usually be preferably chosen by 0.3 to 5% of within the limits 0.1 to 10%. If the temperature of a solution is too low, it cannot fully react a porous membrane, but if too high, since it is dangerous, it will usually be preferably chosen within the limits of 20-40 degrees C 10-50 degrees C. And treatment is performed by a porous membrane being immersed in a hydrogen-peroxidesolution solution, or letting a solution flow to a porous membrane. When letting a solution flow to a porous membrane, it is more effective, if it carries out after using a porous membrane as a module. [0034]

On the other hand, although it is about treatment by the aqueous solution containing ozone, treatment is performed, letting flow the water which contains immersion or ozone in the water containing ozone for a porous membrane to a porous membrane. From a point of treatment efficiency, latter one is desirable. Moreover, when letting flow the water which contains ozone in a porous membrane, it is still more efficient, if a porous

membrane is used as a module and performed. Time is taken too much, and if the underwater ozone concentration in the case of ozonization is not practical and is too high, since it cannot respond but equipment is specialized, it will usually be preferably chosen within the limits of 0.5-20 ppm 0.1-30 ppm with the usual ozonizer, until it will give hydrophilicity on the surface of a porous membrane, if it is too low. Moreover, it is still more effective if a supersonic wave is used together in the case of ozonization. If the temperature of a solution is too high, the solubility of ozone will become small, and since a rate of reaction will fall if too low, 1-50 degrees C is usually preferably chosen among 10-40 degrees C. [0035]

And although it is about treatment in the aqueous solution containing at least one kind of salt chosen from the group which consists of the perchlorate, the perbromic acid salt, and periodate of 3, the aqueous solution containing a salt shows the state where dissolved the salt in water and it dissociated to the ion. As a perchlorate, lithium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, potassium perchlorate, ammonium perchlorate, etc. can be mentioned. As a perbromic acid salt, perbromic acid lithium, perbromic acid sodium, perbromic acid potassium, perbromic acid ammonium, etc. can be mentioned. As periodate, periodic acid lithium, periodic acid sodium, potassium periodate, periodic acid ammonium, etc. can be mentioned.

[0036]

If the concentration of these salts is too low, it cannot fully react a porous membrane, but if too high, since it is dangerous, it will usually be preferably chosen by 0.3 to 5% of within the limits 0.1 to 10%. If the temperature of a solution is too low, it cannot fully react a porous membrane, but if too high, since it is dangerous, it will usually be preferably chosen from 10 degrees C in 20 to 40 degrees C 50 degrees C. Treatment is performed by a porous membrane being immersed in the aqueous solution containing this salt, or letting a solution flow to a porous membrane. When letting a solution flow to a porous membrane, it is more effective, if a porous membrane is used as a module and performed. [0037]

Even if the porous membrane of this invention pass such a process of 1-3 filters a commercial humic acid aqueous solution continuously, for example, its fall of the water penetration performance accompanying progress of time is small. Furthermore, after carrying out water penetration degradation, water penetration performance is recoverable with what is called a back wash that supplies permeated water to the filtration direction and an opposite direction.

[0038]

In addition, the difficulty of becoming dirty is evaluated as follows. That is, in a hollow fiber-shaped thing, a miniature module with a length of 200mm which consists of four hollow fibers is produced, and the water penetration performance of pure water is measured under the temperature of 25 degrees C, and the condition of filtration differential pressure 16kPa. Next, a predetermined time deed and the permeate flow rate per the unit time are measured for a 20 ppm humic acid aqueous solution by all the external pressure filtration, and the water permeability of unit membrane area (m2) is searched for by carrying out pressure (50kPa) conversion. Permeated water is supplied to a pan for 1 minute by the back-washing pressure power of 150kPa, and the pure water

water penetration performance just behind that is measured. On the other hand, it asks at a flat film-shaped thing by carrying out the operation as a hollow fiber 50mm in diameter which starts circularly and sets to a cylindrical filtration holder that others are the same.

The porous membrane of above-mentioned this invention is accommodated in the casing equipped with the undiluted solution inflow mouth, the permeate liquid tap hole, etc., and is used as a porous membrane module. When a porous membrane is a hollow fiber, a porous membrane module bundles two or more hollow fibers, dedicates them to a cylindrical container, fixes both ends or one end by polyurethane, an epoxy resin, etc., fixes the both ends of a hollow fiber to plate-like, and enables it to enable it to collect permeate liquid or to collect permeate liquid. When a porous membrane is a flat film, it rolls round in the shape of a spiral, folding up a flat film in the shape of an envelope around a liquid collecting tube, and dedicates to a cylindrical container, and a flat film arranges to both sides of a liquid collecting plate, the circumference is fixed [permeate liquid is made to be made, or] watertight, and it enables it to collect permeate liquid.

And a porous membrane module is used as liquid separation equipment which prepares a suction means in the force means or permeate liquid side, and performs fresh water generation to the undiluted solution side at least. A pump may be used as a force means and at least water may use the pressure by a difference. Moreover, what is necessary is just to use a pump and a siphon as a suction means.

If this liquid separation equipment is the water treatment field, it can be used by water purification treatment, purification of water, waste water treatment, industrial water manufacture, etc., and will use river water, lake water, ground water, sea water, sewage, wastewater, etc. as processed water.

[0042]

[Example]

The water penetration performance of the porous membrane in a work example and a comparative example was measured as follows.

[0043]

When a porous membrane is a hollow fiber, a miniature module with a length of 200mm which consists of four hollow fibers is produced, under the temperature of 25 degrees C, and the condition of filtration differential pressure 16kPa, the amount of water penetration of pure water is measured, and pressure (50kPa) conversion is carried out (Q0, unit =m3/m2andh). Next, a 20 ppm humic acid (reagent, WAKO PURE CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD. make) aqueous solution is filtered that it seems that it becomes 2m3/m2 by all the external pressure filtration under filtration differential pressure 16kPa and a condition with a temperature of 25 degrees C. Permeated water is supplied to a pan for 1 minute by the back-washing pressure power of 150kPa, and the amount of pure water water penetration just behind that is measured (Q1). A=Q1/Q0 are used as an index of hydrophilization.

When a porous membrane is a flat film, the operation as a hollow fiber 50mm in diameter which starts circularly and sets to a cylindrical filtration holder that others are the same is carried out.

<Work example 1>

The vinylidene fluoride homopolymer of weight average molecular weight 417,000 was dissolved in N, N dimethylformamide at the temperature of 80 degrees C so that it might become 20 weight %. While making the mixed solvent which consists of N, N dimethylformamide / water =80/20 (weight %) considering this resin solution as a hollow part formation liquid accompany After breathing out from the 60-degree C nozzle and passing about 5cm dry type part, it introduced into the coagulation bath with a temperature of 30 degrees C which consists of N, N dimethylformamide / water 20/80 (weight %), and solidified. The obtained hollow fiber was 0.5mm in 0.8mm of outside diameters, and inside diameter. 50kPa and the amount of pure water water penetration at 25 degrees C were 0.055m3/m2andh.

The obtained hollow fiber was immersed in the 30-degree C 0.01 regulation sodium hydroxide aqueous solution for 2 hours, and it was immersed in hydrogen peroxide solution at 30 degrees C after-flush 3weight % for 24 hours. It was further immersed in the lithium perchlorate aqueous solution 1 weight % after the flush for 4 hours. 50kPa of the obtained hollow fiber and the amount of pure water water penetration at 25 degrees C were 0.070m3/m2andh (Q0).

Under the temperature of 25 degrees C, and the condition of filtration differential pressure 16kPa, that it seems that it becomes 2m3/m2, it filtered and the back wash of the humic acid aqueous solution was carried out. The amounts of pure water water penetration were 0.065m3/m2andh (Q1). In addition, the evaluation result was summarized in Table 1.

[0047] [Table 1]

実施例	Q0 (m3/m2·h)	$Q1 (m3/m2 \cdot h)$	A = Q 1 / Q 0
実施例1	0.070	0.065	0.93
実施例 2	0.074	0.071	0.96
実施例3	1.62	1.55	
実施例4	1.71	1.61	0.96
実施例 5	7.55	7.22	0.94
実施例 6	7.88	7.35	0.96
比較例1	,0.061		0.93
比較例2	0.062	0.030	0.49
比较例3	1.55	0.033	0.53
比較例4	1. 6 2	0.82	0.53
比較例5		0.88	0.54
比較例6	7.33	3.45	0.47
L AX DI O	7.50	3.52	0.47

[0048]

<Work example 2>

The hollow fiber was replaced with being immersed in hydrogen peroxide solution at 30 degrees C 3weight % for 24 hours, and it was made to be the same as that of a work example 1 except having carried out immersion treatment by underwater [containing ozone 10ppm / 25-degree C] for 100 hours. 50kPa of the hollow fiber after treatment by a lithium perchlorate aqueous solution and the amount of pure water water penetration at 25 degrees C were 0.074m3/m2andh (Q0). Moreover, the amounts of pure water water penetration after humic acid aqueous solution filtration and a back wash were 0.071m3/m2andh (Q1). The evaluation result was summarized in Table 1. <Comparative example 1>

It was made to be the same as that of a work example I except not having carried out lithium perchlorate aqueous solution treatment. The amounts of pure water water penetration of the hollow fiber washed and measured were 0.061m3/m2andh after treatment by hydrogen peroxide solution (Q0). The amounts of pure water water penetration after humic acid aqueous solution filtration and a back wash were 0.030m3/m2andh (Q1). The evaluation result was summarized in Table 1. <Comparative example 2>

It was made to be the same as that of a work example 2 except not having carried out lithium perchlorate aqueous solution treatment. After processing by underwater [containing ozone 10ppm], the amounts of pure water water penetration of the hollow fiber washed and measured were 0.062m3/m2andh (Q0). The amounts of pure water water penetration after humic acid aqueous solution filtration and a back wash were 0.033m3/m2andh (Q1). The evaluation result was summarized in Table 1. <Work example 3>

The vinylidene fluoride homopolymer of weight average molecular weight 417,000 was dissolved in gamma-butyrolactone at the temperature of 150 degrees C so that it might become 38 weight %. While making the mixed solvent which consists of gammabutyrolactone / water =80/20 (weight %) considering this resin solution as a hollow part formation liquid accompany Gamma-butyrolactone/water after breathing out from the 100-degree C nozzle and passing about 2cm dry type part = it introduced into the coagulation bath with a temperature of 15 degrees C which consists of 80/20 (weight %), and solidified. The obtained hollow fiber was 0.8mm in 1.2mm of outside diameters, and inside diameter. 50kPa and the amount of pure water water penetration at 25 degrees C were 1.50m3/m2andh.

[0049]

The obtained hollow fiber was immersed in the 30-degree C 0.01 regulation sodium hydroxide aqueous solution for 2 hours, and it was immersed in hydrogen peroxide solution at 30 degrees C after-flush 3weight % for 24 hours. It was further immersed in the lithium perchlorate aqueous solution I weight % after the flush for 4 hours. 50kPa of the obtained hollow fiber and the amount of pure water water penetration at 25 degrees C were 1.62m3/m2andh (Q0). [0050]

The amounts of pure water water penetration after humic acid aqueous solution filtration and a back wash were 1.55m3/m2andh (Q1). The evaluation result was summarized in Table 1.

<Work example 4>

The hollow fiber was replaced with being immersed in hydrogen peroxide solution at 30 degrees C 3weight % for 24 hours, and it was made to be the same as that of a work example 3 except having carried out immersion treatment by underwater [containing ozone 10ppm / 25-degree C] for 100 hours. 50kPa of the hollow fiber after treatment by a lithium perchlorate aqueous solution and the amount of pure water water penetration at 25 degrees C were 1.71m3/m2andh (Q0). The amounts of pure water water penetration after humic acid aqueous solution filtration and a back wash were 1.61m3/m2andh (Q1). The evaluation result was summarized in Table 1. <Comparative example 3>

It was made to be the same as that of a work example 3 except not having carried out lithium perchlorate aqueous solution treatment. The amounts of pure water water penetration of the hollow fiber washed and measured were 1.55m3/m2andh after treatment by hydrogen peroxide solution (Q0). The amounts of pure water water penetration after humic acid aqueous solution filtration and a back wash were 0.82m3/m2andh (Q1). The evaluation result was summarized in Table 1. <Comparative example 4>

It was made to be the same as that of a work example 4 except not having carried out lithium perchlorate aqueous solution treatment. After processing by underwater [containing ozone 10ppm], the amounts of pure water water penetration of the hollow fiber washed and measured were 1.62m3/m2andh (Q0). The amounts of pure water water penetration after humic acid aqueous solution filtration and a back wash were 0.88m3/m2andh (Q1). The evaluation result was summarized in Table 1. < Work example

13.0 weight % of vinylidene fluoride homopolymers of weight average molecular weight 417,000 and a weight average molecular weight are about 20. 5.5 weight % of 000 polyethylene glycol (PEG), Using respectively 81.5 weight % of N and Ndimethylacetamides (DMAc) as a solvent, these were fully agitated under the temperature of 90 degrees C, and the undiluted solution was obtained. Next, after cooling the abovementioned undiluted solution at 25 degrees C, a density applies to the nonwoven fabric made from polyester fiber 0.48g/cm3 and whose thickness are 220 micrometers, and it is immediately immersed for 5 minutes into 25-degree C pure water after spreading, and is immersed in 80 more-degree C hot water 3 times. The thickness of the whole which probed DMAc and PEG and contained the nonwoven fabric of the obtained flat film was 315 micrometers. 50kPa and the amount of pure water water penetration at 25 degrees C were 6.71m3/m2andh. [0051]

The obtained flat film was immersed in the 30-degree C 0.01 regulation sodium hydroxide aqueous solution for 2 hours, and it was immersed in hydrogen peroxide solution at 30 degrees C after-flush 3weight % for 24 hours. It was further immersed in the lithium perchlorate aqueous solution 1 weight % after the flush for 4 hours. 50kPa of the obtained flat film and the amount of pure water water penetration at 25 degrees C were 7.55m3/m2andh (Q0).

[0052]

The amounts of pure water water penetration after humic acid aqueous solution filtration and a back wash were 7.22m3/m2andh (Q1). The evaluation result was summarized in

<Work example 6>

The flat film was replaced with being immersed in hydrogen peroxide solution at 30 degrees C 3weight % for 24 hours, and it was made to be the same as that of a work example 5 except having carried out immersion treatment by underwater [containing ozone 10ppm / 25-degree C] for 100 hours. 50kPa of the flat film after treatment by a lithium perchlorate aqueous solution and the amount of pure water water penetration at 25 degrees C were 7.88m3/m2andh (Q0). The amounts of pure water water penetration after humic acid aqueous solution filtration and a back wash were 7.35m3/m2andh (Q1). The evaluation result was summarized in Table 1.

<Comparative example 5>

It was made to be the same as that of a work example 5 except not having carried out lithium perchlorate aqueous solution treatment. The amounts of pure water water penetration of the flat film washed and measured were 7.33m3/m2andh after treatment by hydrogen peroxide solution (Q0). The amounts of pure water water penetration after humic acid aqueous solution filtration and a back wash were 3.45m3/m2andh (Q1). The evaluation result was summarized in Table 1.

<Comparative example 6>

It was made to be the same as that of a work example 6 except not having carried out lithium perchlorate aqueous solution treatment. After processing by underwater [containing ozone 10ppm], the amounts of pure water water penetration of the flat film washed and measured were 7.50m3/m2andh (Q0).

The amounts of pure water water penetration after humic acid aqueous solution filtration and a back wash were 3.52m3/m2andh (Q1). The evaluation result was summarized in

[0054]

[Effect of the Invention]

According to this invention, the small hydrophilic polyvinylidene fluoride system resin porous membrane of the amount fall of water penetration by the soil of organic substances, such as humic acid, can be offered. Since the washing interval of a porous membrane becomes long and becomes long [a filtration life] by this, reduction of freshwater-generation cost is attained.

[Translation done.]